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MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *December* 23, 1756.

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A REVIEW of the CONDUCT of the BRITISH MINISTRY, *from the Year* 1750, *to the Loſs of* MINORCA, *in* 1756.

IT is neceſſary to begin this Review with the firſt Incident that produced the preſent Diſpute with *France*, and the Behaviour of the Miniſtry upon it, both which are but little known.

In 1750 ſome of our *American* Traders went to Traffic with the *Indians* to the Borders of the *Ohio*, upon which they received a Meſſage from the *French* of *Canada*, *That if they did not retire from their Maſter's Territories, their Effects ſhould be confiſcated, and themſelves ſent Priſoners to* Quebec; and the Traders, intimidated by this Menace, withdrew.

The next Seaſon another Company went to the ſame Place on the ſame Errand, and received the ſame Meſſage. They did not, however, retire as the others had done, and their Goods were therefore confiſcated, and their Perſons being ſeized, they were firſt ſent to *Quebec*, and afterwards to *Rochelle* in *Old France*, where they were detained in Priſon.

Theſe People knowing that the Place where they had Traded was deemed Part of the Territory of *Great-Britain*, Remonſtrated againſt the Conduct of the *French*, to the *Britiſh* Miniſtry; and inſiſted upon being reclaimed and recompenſed for the Loſs of their Merchandize, as their Right by the Law of Nations. But our Ambaſſador at *Paris*, inſtead of *demanding theſe Subjects of his Maſter as Men unjuſtly held in Priſon, and a Reparation for their Loſs, as Merchandize injuriouſly taken away*, was ordered by the Miniſtry *to acknowledge their Offence*, and ſollicit *their Diſcharge as a Favour*; which was more than a tacit Confeſſion that the Lands on the *Ohio* belonged to the *French* King; and thereupon the *French* immediately began to build Forts and Block-Houſes to ſecure them.

But the ſame Miniſter who thus acknowledged the Lands of the *Ohio* to be the Property of the *French*, had but juſt before Granted the very ſame Lands to a Quaker in *London*.

He was thus by his Avarice and Timidity brought into great Embarraſſment; for the *Virginians* having attempted, tho' unſucceſsfully, to drive the *French* from the Lands to which the Miniſter had juſt allowed their Claim, he dreaded a *French* War on one Side if he ſhould not abide by his Conceſſion; and if on the other Side he ſhould not abide by his Grant to the Quaker, he feared he ſhould offend the Money Jobbers of the City, and be unable to raiſe the Supplies.

A *French* War was to him a leſs and more remote Evil than the Diſpleaſure of the Quaker, and therefore he determined to attempt to recover by Force, what he had renounced by Conceſſion; and the better to keep the Quaker in Humour, ſuffered all the Remittances to *America* to paſs through his Hands, by which he made great Advantages.

But tho' he might, if it had not been for the Quaker's Claim under his Grant, have ſuffered the *French* quietly to have eſtabliſhed themſelves on the *Ohio*, yet the *French*, when their Right came to be publicly examined, did not urge his Conceſſion, for two Reaſons, firſt, They knew the King and People of *England* would never acquieſce; and ſecondly, They feared a public Declaration of this Affair would remove the Miniſter from the Adminiſtration, in which it was their Intereſt to continue him.

The Meaſures, however, were gentle and pacific, till the 25th of *March*, 1755, when the King acquainted his Parliament, That an Augmentation of his Forces by Sea and Land was neceſſary to defend his Rights in *America*, and to prevent any Attempts againſt his *Britiſh* Dominions. The Parliament anſwer'd, *That they were ready to ſupport him effectually to do both.*

The firſt Step, after Hoſtilities were reſolved, was to ſend ſome *Engliſh* Forces to *Virginia*, under the Command of *Braddock*; in which there were two remarkable Inſtances of erroneous Conduct; firſt, The Choice of a Man totally unacquainted with the Country to which he was going, and the Service which he was to perform; and unqualified by Nature, as being raſh and precipitant, for a Service that depended for Succeſs upon the moſt wary Circumſpection and Foreſight. Secondly, No Officer was ſent over with *Braddock* to ſucceed him in the Command, in Caſe of Death, that was equal to the Poſt.

By the firſt Fault his Expedition was rendered unſucceſsful; by the ſecond, the Command upon his Death, devolved on General *Shirley*, a Man who had been worn out in the Practice of the Law, as a Barriſter; who was by Nature ſlow, diffident, and inert; who had never ſeen Siege or Battle, and who, nevertheleſs, had been made Commander in Chief of the King's Armies in *America*, with the Appointments and Pay of the late Duke of *Marlborough*.

Shirley, in Conſequence of his high military Poſt, repaired to *Albany*, from whence, after long Delay, he began his March with great Deliberation to the Lake *Ontario*; here he found he arrived too late to do any Thing, and therefore marched back as deliberately as he had advanced; and thus peaceably began and ended his Expedition.

Some Advantages, indeed, were gained by General *Johnſon*, an Officer unknown to the *Britiſh* Miniſter; and by an *American* Militia under Col. *Monckton*; but theſe Advantages could not be purſued for want of proper Reinforcements and Supplies.

Such was the Situation of Affairs at the End of the laſt Autumn, and it might therefore reaſonably have been expected, that a General ſhould have been appointed, and the neceſſary Supplies ſent early in the Spring; yet no Troops were deſtined for the Support of our Colonies till *April* 15, 1756, when the Tranſports ſailed with *Otway*'s and *Murray*'s Regiments, which could not arrive till the principal Time of Action was paſt; nor was there a Commander in Chief till the latter End of *May*, for this Commander was laſt in a Succeſſion of which he ought to have been the firſt.

Mr. *Webb* firſt ſuperſeded Mr. *Shirley*, General *Abercrombie* then ſuperſeded Mr. *Webb*, and laſt of all Lord LOUDOUN ſuperſeded General *Abercrombie*: So that the Commander in Chief, who ſhould have been preſent in a new Country as long as poſſible before he entered upon Action, to have known the Reſolutions of the various Provinces, and the Genius of the Inhabitants, to have planned his Operations, and created a Confidence in thoſe who were to obey him, was the laſt Perſon diſpatched upon this Occaſion.

But when theſe Forces and theſe Commanders were at laſt diſpatched, the inferior Officers of Lord LOUDOUN's Regiment, together with Arms, Ammunition, and other military Preparations, lay at *Portſmouth* ſo late as the 12th of *June*, waiting for Tranſports, which were not then hired to take them on board.

When the military Stores were ſhipped, they were ſhipped in ſuch a Manner as to make the Riſque of the Voyage as great as poſſible, for the Cannon were put on board one Ship, the Carriages on which they were to be mounted on another, the Ball on a third, and the Powder on a fourth; a Contrivance by which the Chance of defeating the whole Expedition was increaſed, as four to one, for the Loſs of any one of the four Ships would have made the Contents of the other three uſeleſs.

Inſtead of furniſhing this important Expedition with Gunpowder from our own Stores, we bought 500 Barrels of the *Dutch*, and took it away without Examination; by which it appeared, when it was too late, that they had impoſed upon our Weakneſs and Credulity, by ſending us Powder that was as ineffectual as Saw-Duſt.

While theſe memorable Events were taking Place with Reſpect to *America*, we entered into ſeveral expenſive Alliances, under the Notion of ſecuring *Great-Britain*, againſt the Attacks of the *French*.

By a Treaty with *Ruſſia*, the Czarina is engaged to furniſh us with 15,000 Horſe, and 40,000 Foot, to be tranſported and ſubſiſted by her, if we or our Allies are attacked; in Conſideration of which we are to pay her 100,000 *l.* annually, during four Years, and when thoſe Troops ſhall have paſſed her Frontiers 500,000 *l.* a Year; and theſe Troops are not to be recall'd, even tho' the Czarina herſelf ſhould be attacked.

By a ſubſequent Treaty with *Pruſſia*, it was ſtipulated, that *Great-Britain*, with her Allies, and *Pruſſia*, ſhould mutually aſſiſt each other in keeping all foreign Troops from entering the Empire.

Now the Treaty with *Ruſſia*, was intended either for the Protection of *England* or *Hanover*. If for the Protection of *Hanover*, it is rendered totally ineffectual by the ſubſequent Treaty with *Pruſſia*, for by this Treaty we engage to keep thoſe Troops out of the Empire as Foreigners, which by the Treaty with *Ruſſia* were to enter it as Friends to *Hanover*. If for the Protection of *England*, we ſhall be found to have acted with equal Abſurdity, by hiring other Troops leſs effectual for this Service, at a much greater Expence.

By a Treaty with *Heſſe-Caſſel*, it is ſtipulated, that the *Landgrave* ſhall furniſh 8000 or 12000 Troops, one 6th to be Horſe, for this Kingdom or its Allies, to be paid for by this Kingdom only. It is agreed, that if theſe Troops ſhould be demanded, every Trooper ſhall be firſt purchaſed by us at 20 *l.* Sterling, and every Foot Soldier at 7 *l.* the *Landgrave* is to have 37,000 *l.* annually, before the Troops march, and as ſoon as they march 74,000 *l.* annually, till they enter into our Pay; from which Time the Subſidy returns to 37,000 *l.* which ariſes again to 74,000 *l.* as ſoon as the Troops are ſent back; in the mean Time 12 *l.* is to be paid for every Horſe that dies by Diſeaſe or in Battle, and 6 *l.* for every Man; a Recompenſe is alſo to be made for all Artillery and Arms that ſhall be found wanting at the End of the Service, and if the *Landgrave* ſhall be attacked, theſe Troops are to be ſent back.

Upon a Rumour that the *French* intended to invade us, no Requiſition of *Ruſſian* Troops was made, tho' *Ruſſia* had engaged to furniſh 55,000 Men, to be tranſported and maintained for an annual Subſidy of 500,000 *l.* without any Satisfaction for Men, Horſes, or Arms, and without any Right to recal them if *Ruſſia* itſelf ſhould be attacked. But 8000 *Heſſians* were demanded, and are come, the Expence of which for the firſt Year, including levy Money, amounts to *near One Million Sterling*.

Thus have we preferred the Aid of 8000 *Heſſians*, liable to be recalled before they have done any Service, to that of 55,000 *Ruſſians*, who would not have been liable to be recalled; and waſted *a Million of Money* for the ſeventh Part of that Aſſiſtance, which 500,000 *l.* (juſt half the Money) would have procured. So that our Expence by this Choice is increaſed as 14 to 1, and certain Aid given up for a mere Contingency.

But this is not all, for we have imported 8000 *Hanoverians* at a freſh Expence, and engaged 8000 *Holſteiners* to ſupply their Place in *Hanover*, if *Hanover* ſhould be attacked in the mean Time. The Expence therefore of the 8000 *Heſſians* is doubled, for the 8000 *Hanoverians*, by the Hire of the 8000 *Holſteiners*, 16000 Men being hired for the Service of 8000 in this Kingdom; ſo that for 8000 *Hanoverians*, we pay after the Rate of eight and twenty Times as much as was agreed to be given for *Ruſſians*.

While

While these prodigious Sums were thus improvidently lavished for foreign Mercenaries, a Bill was vigorously opposed, which would have cloathed, armed, and disciplined 62,680 of our own Natives as Militia, for 175,197 Pounds, the first Year, and one third less the second; so that we should have had eight Times as many *Englishmen* as we now have of *Hanoverians*, for less than one tenth of the Expence; Men who would have had Motives to exert themselves against a foreign Enemy, which no Money can supply, the Love of their King and Country, their Wives, Children, and Property. Such a Defence would, besides other Advantages, have set us free at once from the Terrors of Invasion, and left our whole Naval Power at Liberty to be employed offensively, instead of keeping near half of it hovering about the Coast, and making an idle Parade at *Spithead*.

As to our Naval Affairs, the first Expedition was made by Admiral *Boscawen*, who was ordered first to prevent the *French* Fleet from sailing with Stores to *Canada*, by lying before a wrong Port, and then to intercept them by hiding himself in a Fog.

When it was found that the *French* Fleet was got safe to *St. Lawrence*'s River, it was proposed to cut off its Return; *Boscawen*, therefore, being commanded home, Mr. *Holbourn* was ordered to cruize between *Cape-Breton* and the S. W. Part of *Newfoundland*, where he continued till the *French* Fleet got safe back again to *Brest*, having slipt between the N. Part of *Newfoundland* and the Continent, by the Streights of *Bellisle*; a Passage which our Directors either did not know to exist, or else shamefully neglected to secure.

The next Expedition was to intercept a Squadron of 6 *French* Ships of the Line, under Admiral *du Guay*, who was arrived with that Fleet at *Cadiz*, in his Way to *Brest*. For this Service Mr. *Hawke* was dispatched with 18 Ships of the Line, and ordered to cruize off *Cape Finisterre* till the *French* should appear; but the same wise Person who had conceived there was but one Way from *Canada* to *Brest*, either now supposed there was but one Way thither from *Cadiz*; or else he argued in this Manner, when there is no Enemy to fear, Ships in their Course from *Cadiz* to *Brest* make *Cape Finisterre*; therefore, they will in their Course make *Cape Finisterre* when there is an Enemy to fear: Whichever was the Case, he took no Care to watch for the *French* Fleet but at *Cape Finisterre*, and so, while *Hawke*, in Obedience to his Orders kept this Station, *du Guay* sailed from *Spain* into the *Atlantic Ocean*, and at a great Distance from the Coast changed his Course, and stood directly for the Land's End of *England*: Thus he passed behind all our Fleet, and from the Channel got safe into *Brest*.

The same Wisdom is equally conspicuous in Matters of less Moment; the Sloop which carried the Field Equipage belonging to the Officers of *Otway*'s Regiment from *London* to *Plymouth*, because she did not arrive till the Transports were sailed, was obliged to wait for Orders to follow them.

The Transports which were sent to bring over the *Dutch* Troops, which the Minister ought to have known would not come, after an expensive Stay in *Holland*, sailed for the *Hessians*; but when they arrived at the Place of Embarkation, it was first discovered that no Orders from the Minister had been sent them to justify the taking the *Hessians*, which they were come to fetch, on board.

This Neglect occasioned another expensive Delay, till a Letter could come from, and return to that Part of *Europe*; nay, even the *Hanoverians* were permitted to sail hither without Convoy, so that two *French* 20 Gun Ships might have carried them all into *Dunkirk*.

Our *American* Islands partake of the Advantages arising from the same provident Circumspection. Our Fleet at *Antigua*, and the *Leeward Islands*, is inferior to that of *D'Aubigny*, and our Fleet at *Jamaica* inferior to that of *de Salvert*.

Nor are the *East-Indies* excluded from the common Blessings of our Administration, for War had been declared more than two Months before any Ship was sent to give Notice of it in that Region. To the Accounts already given of our Mismanagement in the *Mediterranean*, the following Particulars may be added.

After every Body had heard, and every Body but the Minister believed, that the Fleet at *Toulon* was designed against *Minorca*, yet a considerable Time before it sailed, General BLAKENEY wrote thus to his nearest Relation: "*I have often requested Succours from the Minister, I have been as often promised to receive them, and as constantly disappointed in that Promise; this then will, I imagine, terminate in my falling a Sacrifice to their Neglect; however, tho' it should shorten my Days a Year or two, it will the sooner put you in Possession of what I shall leave you, and in which I wish you happy.*"

The Ministers, however, tho' the Number of Men in the Fortress was known to be unequal to the Duties of a Siege, still neglected to send a Supply, and amused themselves at *White*'s, by laying Wagers that there was no Fleet, nor Sailors to man a Fleet, at *Toulon*; and that if there were, *Mahon* was not the Place against which it was intended to make an Attack.

When at last they were rouzed from this Dream, they sent no more than three Ships and two Frigates, under *Edgcombe*, to protect the Trade in the *Mediterranean*, and the threatened Island of *Minorca*; these at last were reinforced with no more than ten, under *Byng*, making in all but 13, to attack a Fleet that was known, or ought to have been known, to consist of 12; so that, if with the Superiority of one the *French* had been beaten, it is probable our own Fleet would have been too much shattered for farther Service, without putting in to refit; which, considering the present Disposition of *Spain*, and State of *Lisbon*, it could not have done nearer than *Plymouth*. This Neglect to reinforce *Byng*'s Squadron, so as to secure a Victory, and prevent even Cowardice from declining to Fight, is the more inexcusable, as we had 15 Sail of the Line, under Admiral *Osborne*, at *Spithead*, and 10 more in the Harbour of *Portsmouth*.

Thus has our Money been squandered, our Strength by Land and Sea either not exerted or misapplied, the Lives of Veterans sacrificed, and a most valuable Fortress lost; while the *French*, against whom we still boast our Superiority, have executed every Project which they have formed; and have not only eluded, but despised, the impotent and ill-directed Attempts that have been made to disappoint them.

At a Meeting lately held, Paoli, *Chief of the Malecontents in* Corsica, *made them the following remarkable* SPEECH.

YOU know, and all Europe knows it, that we appear in Arms only for the Defence of the Liberty and Privileges which we have a Right to enjoy. Anarchy is a State to which we are very averse, being fully sensible of the Disorders it is productive of. Finding it impossible to live under the Yoke of Genoese Government, we have intimated that we were disposed to subject ourselves to any Power that would take us under his Protection, and govern us with Equity and Justice. We did apply to that sage Monarch, who reigns so gloriously in Europe, and who has established his Power on such solid Foundations; but alas! our Application has proved fruitless, and we have nothing to expect from that Quarter. The Most Christian King, the Monarch so respectable, honours with his Friendship and Alliance the State against which we have taken up Arms, and consequently leaves us no Hopes of an avowed Protection from him. The Kings of Spain and of the Two Sicilies, have commiserated our Condition; but certain Considerations, whose Motives we ought to respect without endeavouring to investigate them, have doubtless restrain'd those Princes from acting openly in our Favour. It is needless to mention the other Sovereigns of Europe; because the same Considerations may, more or less, influence them all. Perhaps some one may be found amongst them, who, making Policy yield to more laudable Motives, will give ear to the Voice of a People who only desire to be well governed, and to be obedient to wise Laws; a People susceptible of all the Sentiments that can render Nations commendable; a People, in fine, who would make the Government of their Sovereign glorious; and, in a little Time, would raise the Kingdom of Corsica to such a Degree of Splendour, as would set it on a Level with some of the most flourishing States of Europe.

LONDON, *August* 31.

THE Parliament of Normandy have struck the boldest Stroke that was ever heard of in France; they have caused all the Writings to be expunged that were entered on their Records by Direction of the Duke of Luxembourg, by Virtue of the King's express Orders, and then retired to their Country-Houses, determined to suffer with Fortitude, since they can no longer dispense the Laws of their Country with Freedom and Dignity.

Sept. 2. It is confidently said, by such as are conversant in such Affairs, that as Admiral Byng is determined to die hard, by giving the Government the Trouble of sending for a great Number of Witnesses to attend his Trial, the Charge of it will cost 100,000 Pounds.

The Fox Privateer, Capt. Penny, is arrived at Pool, with the Marquis Pampadour, a Letter of Marque, James Barbel, Commander, 350 Tons Burthen, from Martinico to Havre de Grace, taken the 21st ult. off Cape Ortegal, after an obstinate Engagement of four Hours and an Half, and carried at last by being boarded by the whole Crew of the Fox, except the Captain, who was wounded in three Places, and two other of her Hands. Her Lading consists of Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, and is valued at upwards of 20,000 Pounds. The French Captain, Master, and some others, were killed, and several wounded. The Fox had one Man killed, and several wounded.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Fortunatus Wright, of the King George, dated Leghorn, August 2.

"This Port had been environed by Privateers for five or six Weeks before I sailed, in order to prey upon our Trade, and with an especial Design of intercepting me on my going out. There were three daily in Sight, one whereof was a Xebeck of great Force, having about 280 Men on board, and 16 Carriage Guns, besides Swivels, and small Arms in Abundance. In the grey of the Morning we saw her under the Gorgona, making towards us; but there being little or no Wind, the slow Advance she made by the Help of her Oars, afforded me Time to put my Vessel in tolerable Order, which I was not suffered to do in this Port; the Tuscans, under Pretence of observing a strict Neutrality, having forbid my taking more than four Guns and 25 Men, esteeming that a reasonable Force for Defence: But as four other Vessels were to sail with me, I was not at a Loss for Means to furnish myself better than this Government intended, which yet we were incapable of doing satisfactorily, in so short a Time, we having put to Sea only the preceding Day. About twelve o'Clock she began the Attack with her Bow-guns, which did us no great Damage: I delayed returning the Compliment until she came nigher, and then saluted her with our whole Broadside. We were now from 2 to 300 Yards distant from each other, when our Adversary had the Displeasure of observing that we were of greater Force than he expected, having been taught to believe that we were as weak as was intended, for I was sensible he had not only had daily Advices from hence, but also Supplies of Men and Arms, to enable him to make us become an easy Prey. This Disappointment made him determine instantly to board us; for which Purpose he advanced with his Bow toward us, and did not fire again till he came within forty Yards, when she attacked us again with great Fury, pouring a terrible Shower both from her Great Guns and Musquetry; the latter drove all my small armed Men from their Quarters; these were about 25 Foreigners, Sclavonians, who have the Repute of being brave Men. I plainly perceived my Dependence must be on my Great Guns and Englishmen, who behaved themselves as such, by fearlessly loading and firing with Lion-like Fury. In this Disposition, with her Stern to my Broadside, unable to advance against the fierce Fire we made, we had the Satisfaction of raking her with upwards of 20 great Shot and Partridge, doing horrid Execution amongst them; 15 to 20 dropt from their Prow, Part of which was carried away, and Numbers they heaved overboard, to clear their Decks. This fierce Fire held for a Quarter of an Hour, each Side exerting all the Skill and Courage in our Powers; for Life, and, what is still more, Honour depended upon that Hour's Industry, as you will learn by and by. Our Adversary, at Length perceiving the Advantages we had of him in that Situation, and therefore not able to execute his Design, pulled a-head, in order to rake us fore and aft in her Turn. They indeed had all the Advantage they could wish from the Assistance of their Oars, it being calm, and the Sea perfectly smooth; wherefore, for a Time, we could not bring our Guns to bear; so that for some Minutes we were obliged to sustain the utmost Efforts of the Enemy, without being able to annoy them in Return: She was then so nigh, that her Rigging fell foul of our Jib-boom; and, to the best of my Judgment we received four Discharges of her Artillery, and upwards of 100 Muskets. However, as I provided myself with a few Oars, we at length brought our Starboard Guns to bear again, and taking

taking her on the Larboard Quarter, our double headed Shot found their Way out of her Starboard Bow, carrying great Part of her upper Works, Heads, Legs, and Arms, along with them: In ſhort the Slaughter was ſo great that ſhe made all the Haſte ſhe could away, and left us a complete Victory. We gave her Chaſe for about three Quarters of an Hour; but as there was, I ſay, no Wind, and ſhe ſtill having 25 Oars left (for we deſtroyed 15 out of 40 ſhe carried) I found it impoſſible to come up with her; and, above all, I was fearful of going too far from my little Fleet, that came under my Convoy, there being two other Privateers in Sight, bearing down upon them; but, ſeeing us tack, they ſtood off; and I carried them all ſafe back to Leghorn. They were the Succeſs, Capt. Coſgrave, for Dublin, richly laden; the John and James, Capt. Murphy, for Cheſter and Liverpool; the Nancy, Capt. Forreſter, for Cadiz; and the Induſtry, Capt. Roſs, for Gibraltar. If you had Concern in any of them, it will be an additional Pleaſure to me, that I was the Means of preſerving them. Theſe poor Gentlemen had waited ſome Time in Hopes of the Appearance of a Ship of War to conduct them out of Danger; but deſpairing of ſeeing any, they therefore willingly embraced the Opportunity of going out with me. To return to the Xebeck, we hear ſhe is in a neighbouring Port; and, by the rough Uſage we gave her, is unable to go any more to Sea. They own that we killed 83, including the Captain, the Lieutenant, and the Lieutenant of Marines, and that there were 60 or 70 wounded; great Slaughter, you will ſay, in ſo ſhort a Time as from 30 to 40 Minutes, which was all we took to do our Work in; but we went about it ſeriouſly and ſoberly, for I ſuffered not a Man to drink any Thing beſides Water, until we had done. I loſt my Maſter, Cook, and two more, and had nine dangerouſly wounded. I experienced very particular Providence towards myſelf, having Part of my Hat carried away; and ſurely we have great Reaſon ever to be thankful to the Almighty, that ſo few of us fell in ſo furious a Conflict; for I believe I may without Vanity ſay, it was one of the fierceſt that was ever fought. The French Captain behaved with great Reſolution while he ſurvived, as I could ſee plainly by his encouraging his Men fore and aft; his Name was Gaſſen, and I am told he was the Perſon who behaved himſelf ſo gallantly in a Martinico Ship, which he commanded in February laſt, againſt the Experiment, one of our 20 Gun Ships. This was the Man purpoſely pitched upon to ſubdue me, who have had the Happineſs in the late War to make the French ſomewhat apprehenſive at preſent. Indeed the Encouragement the French King had given to any of his Subjects that ſhould take me dead or alive, was no ſmall Inducement to excite his Courage; for beſides the Honour of Knighthood, and a Penſion of 3000 Livres per Annum, he was alſo to have had the Command of a Ship of War; and further, the Merchants of Marſeilles had promiſed him a Gratuity of double the Value of my Veſſel; to which Purpoſe a Writing had been poſted publicly on their Exchange. This was bidding a great Price for the poor Liverpool Man. The Damage done to the Hull of my Veſſel was ſmall, but my Sails and Rigging were ill treated; for in the Foreſail only we received upwards of 170 Shot, great and ſmall. Great were the Expectations of the French, on ſeeing me attacked; and equally great was their Mortification, on ſeeing the Xebeck fly. On the other Hand, thoſe of our own Nation, and likewiſe the Jews, who are ſettled here, and warmly attached to the Intereſt of our Nation, expreſſed their Joy by every Token of Triumph; for, as the Engagement happened at Noon-Day, within a few Leagues of this Port, we had the whole City Spectators; and therefore it was a Kind of pitched Battle between us.

"Thus, dear Sir, I have had the Happineſs to do ſome little Service to my Country; and, I hope, Credit to the Commiſſion our good King has been pleaſed to honour me with. What more I can do, I will, altho' I am ſenſible that, at the moſt, it will be, comparatively, pricking our Foes with a Bodkin; for what can we expect of ſuch a ſlender Force as 12 Guns, and 70 or 80 Men!"

Briſtol, Auguſt 28. The large French Ship of near 500 Tons, mounting 16 Guns, 40 Seamen, 180 Soldiers, having on board 900 Barrels of Flour, 70 Bales of Soldiers Cloathing, and a great Quantity of Muſkets and Gunpowder, and brought in here by Capt. Davids, of the Britannia Privateer, had been ſeven Days out of Rochelle, with four more, under Convoy of a Man of War, bound to America. Before the Engagement, Capt. David called his Men together, and deſiring them to take Warning of a late Example of Cowardice, and fight manfully, declaring he would fight the Ship as long as ſhe could ſwim: The Lieutenants ſeconded the Captain, and the Men all determined to do their Part. Accordingly they went at it in good earneſt, and after three Hours Engagement, the Frenchman ſtruck, having 15 Hands killed, and 25 wounded, among whom was the Captain wounded in the Thigh. The Britannia, notwithſtanding ſo many ſmall Arms kept playing upon her, loſt only three, and 13 wounded; but her Netting, Sails, &c. received above 1000 ſmall Shot. The Owner of the ſaid Privateer, as ſoon as ſhe came in, provided Lodgings and a Surgeon for the Wounded, where they are taken proper Care of.

Briſtol, Sept 14. On the Arrival of the Virginia-Merchant, Capt. Wright, in the Road, the Tender lying there to impreſs, endeavoured to take her Hands, who reſiſting, the Tender's Men fired at them, killed the Cook, and, it is ſaid, wounded others. And Yeſterday, about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Virginia-Merchant was obſerved to fire ſeveral Guns in Diſtreſs, and ſoon after to ſink. Some imagine ſhe received a Shot between Wind and Water from the Tender; but others, that ſhe anchored in too ſhallow Water, and ſtruck on the Fluke of an Anchor, which, it is thought, was the Occaſion of this unforeſeen Accident. Her Cargo is very large, conſiſting of near 500 Hogſheads of Tobacco, about 50 Tons of Iron, and ſeveral other Things.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 23.

Laſt Week died in Child-Bed, at *Weſt-River*, Mrs. ANNE GALLOWAY, Conſort of Mr. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, Merchant; a Gentlewoman poſſeſs'd of every virtuous and amiable Quality.

About three Weeks ago a *Dutchman* and Woman were found ſcalped in the Road, between *Iſaac Baker*'s and the Temporary-Line; and laſt Friday Se'nnight one *William Gilliland* was ſhot through the Head and ſcalped by an *Indian*, who had concealed himſelf near the Road, about a Mile and a half on this Side *Fort-Frederick*. He had, it ſeems, gone out as a Voluntier with a Detachment from that Garriſon, under the Command of Enſign *Prather*, but finding towards the Evening that *Prather* was ordered to lie in the Woods all Night, he left the Detachment, and was returning home, when he was killed as is abovementioned. On the Report of the *Indian*'s Gun, one *Ogilvie*, and two other Men, who were in the Houſe of one *Thomſon*, on whoſe Plantation the Accident happened, ran out and found the *Indian* handling his Scalping-Knife, but being unarmed they did not offer to interrupt him.

We have a certain Account, that Capt. *Hanrick*, in a Snow belonging to Mr. *Galloway*, at *Weſt-River*, bound to *Barbados*, is taken by a *French* Privateer, and carried into *Martinico*.

We have juſt received, by a Gentleman from Virginia, *the laſt* VIRGINIA-GAZETTE, *which contains the following important Accounts of a Battle in* Bohemia, *between the Army of the great King of* Pruſſia, *commanded by Himſelf, and that of the* Auſtrians *under Major-General* Brown, *wherein the latter were ſeverely beaten*, viz.

LONDON, *October* 12.

Laſt Sunday Night arrived here from *Picra*, but laſt from *Berlin*, in five Days and 20 Hours, Mr *Pollock*, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, with Diſpatches from Mr. *Mitchell*, the *Britiſh* Miniſter there, to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Holderneſſe*, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, giving an Account, that on the firſt of this Inſtant, Count *Brown*, the Empreſs-Queen's General, with an Army of 45,000 Men, came up to the King of *Pruſſia*'s Army of 35,000 Men, within two Miles of *Picra*, and marched his Army ſo near the *Pruſſians*, that he gave them a general Fire, which the King had ordered his Army to receive: Then he made a quick Advance upon them, and returned their Fire, and afterwards, by the Puſh of Bayonets and Clubbing of Muſkets, his Army put the Count's into ſo much Confuſion, that they retired precipitately to their Camp, whence the King forced them. However at ſome little Diſtance they rallied, but the *Pruſſians* attacked them with ſuch Reſolution, that they were a ſecond Time routed, and in the utmoſt Confuſion fled before their glorious Conqueror, whoſe Men were in hot Purſuit after them when this Meſſenger left the Army. His Majeſty of *Pruſſia*, it is ſaid, deſigned to march directly to *Vienna*. When the Engagement began, the *Saxons* were hurrying out of their Camp to attack the *Pruſſians*, but the Duke of *Wolfenbuttle*, who commanded the Troops which blocked them up, gave them ſuch a Reception, that they were glad to return into their ſtrong Camp. The Duke continues to block them up ſo cloſely, that very little Proviſions can eſcape to them. The *Pruſſians* were commanded by their great King, the Duke of *Wolfenbuttle*, and General *Keith*; and the Battle laſted ſeven Hours.

We learn by a private Letter from the *Hague*, that his Excellency Mr. *Yorke* had received a Courier from *Dreſden* with the important News of an Action between the *Pruſſian* and *Auſtrian* Armies, in Subſtance as follows: His *Pruſſian* Majeſty having left a Corps of Troops to block up the *Saxons* in their Entrenchments at *Pirna*, marched directly into the Circle of *Leitmeritz*, and made three forced Marches, in order to arrive at *Prague* before the *Auſtrians*, and encamped the 30th of laſt Month with 35,000 Men not far from *Trebnitz*. Marſhal *Brown* having marched from *Bodin* with an Army of 50,000 Men, reſolved not to let ſlip ſo fair an Opportunity of attacking an Enemy, not only inferior in Point of Numbers, but exceſſively fatigued by their long Marches, and the Labour of throwing up Entrenchments to cover their Camp, attacked them on the firſt Inſtant about ſeven in the Morning. The Battle laſted ſix Hours with great Obſtinacy; but between one and two o'Clock in the Afternoon, Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunſwick*, made ſo home a Charge upon the *Auſtrian* Cavalry, as, in ſome Meaſure, decided the Diſpute, tho' it was not till between three and four that they were quite broke, when they began a precipitate Retreat, endeavouring to cover themſelves behind a Suburb; and that they might do it the more effectually, on the Approach of the *Pruſſians*, they ſet it on Fire. The Loſs of the *Auſtrians* is between 4 and 5000 Men, and that of the *Pruſſians* about 1500. The King, who was every where preſent during the Action, after returning God Thanks for his Victory, in the moſt pathetic Terms, wrote a ſhort Letter to the Queen-Mother upon the Field of Battle. His Majeſty marched the next Day to attack Prince *Piccolomini*, who has a conſiderable Corps at *Koningſgratz*.

Prince *Lobkowitz* is among the Number of the *Auſtrian* Priſoners, which is ſaid to be 9000. The Remains of the Army fled towards *Prague*, for which Place the *Pruſſians* are in full March, demoliſhing all the Fortifications in their Rout.

Egra, near which the two Armies engaged, is ſaid to be entirely deſtroyed. The Honour of this Victory is in a great Meaſure attributed to the Conduct of General *Keith*.

It is ſaid all the Cannon, Tents, Baggage, &c. of the *Auſtrian* Army under General *Brown*, fell into the Hands of the Conquerors.

It is ſaid that Admiral *Boſcawen* has taken near 30 *French* Tranſport Ships, near *Rochefort*.

The *Tyger* Privateer, of *Briſtol*, has taken a *French* Privateer of 20 Guns and 150 Men, with a Ranſomer on board for 5000*l.* and ſent her to *Kinſale* in *Ireland*.

We hear that Capt. *Carr Scroope*, who lately commanded the *Dolphin* in the *Mediterranean*, and did his utmoſt to preſerve *Minorca*, has been preſented with 500 Guineas by his Majeſty, and promoted to the Command of a 50 Gun Ship.

TO BE SOLD,

On THURSDAY *the* 20*th of* January *next*,

THE HOUSES and LOT in *Lower-Marlborough* belonging to Mr. *John Moffatt*, with a Parcel of LAND adjoining to the ſaid Town, containing about Thirty Acres: Alſo ſundry HOUSHOLD FURNITURE; for Bills of Exchange, or Caſh.

COLMORE BEANES, Attorney in Fact for Mr. *John Moffatt*.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. *Peter Dent*, junior, near *Piſcataway*, a ſmall Black Heifer, mark'd in the left Ear a Crop, and in the right Ear an under-bit the full Length of the Ear. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THE Subſcriber determining to ſettle his Affairs, without Loſs of Time, deſires all Perſons indebted to him, as Collector of his Lordſhip's Rents (in *Frederick* County), or otherwiſe, to make Payment by the tenth Day of *January* next at fartheſt, or the moſt ſpeedy Methods (the Laws admit of) will be taken for the Collection of his Claims. SAMUEL BEALL.

To

To all SHERIFFS, CONSTABLES, and other his Lordſhip's good PEOPLE, within the Province of MARYLAND.

WHEREAS Complaint is this Day made to me, *George Steuart*, one of the Juſtices of the Provincial Court of the Province aforeſaid, by Lieutenant *Alexander M'Bean*, an Officer of the *Royal American Regiment*, under the Right Honourable the Lord *Loudoun*, that on the 13th Inſtant, at Night, deſerted from the Company to which he belongs *James Nevill*, a Corporal, of a brown Complexion, round Viſage, black Eyes, black Hair, aged 21 Years, about 5 Feet 8 and a half Inches high, born at *Turky-Point-Neck* in *Cæcil* County, *Maryland:* Had on when he went away, a blue Coat with flat white Metal Buttons, red Breeches, and a black bob Wig; as alſo *William Brown*, a Soldier, of a brown Complexion, grey Eyes, ſhort brown Hair, aged about 30 Years, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, born on *Patowmack* in *Northumberland* County, *Virginia*, both being duly enliſted, as Soldiers, in the ſaid *Royal American Regiment*, and are ſuppoſed to be harboured by ſome evil-minded Perſons, to the Hindrance of his Majeſty's Service:

X 2

THESE are, therefore, in the Name of the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, to will and require you to make diligent Search for the ſaid James Nevill *and* William Brown, *in all ſuſpected Places, and when you apprehend them, that you convey them to the next Sheriff where they ſhall be taken, who is required to ſend them from Conſtable to Conſtable until they ſhall be ſafely delivered to the ſaid Lieutenant* M'Bean, *or the Commanding Officer, at the City of* Annapolis. *Given under my Hand and Seal this 14th Day of* December, 1756.

GEORGE STEUART.

According to Act of Parliament, any Perſon that harbours a Deſerter, is liable to forfeit Five Pounds Sterling.

N. B. FORTY SHILLINGS Reward for either of the above Deſerters, to be paid by the Commanding-Officer at *Annapolis*.

STOPP'D, ſuppos'd to be Stolen, a TABLE SILVER SPOON, cut into ſeveral Pieces, and much defac'd. Alſo, Part of a TEA-SPOON.

X 2

Whoever has loſt any ſuch may apply to JOHN INCH, Goldſmith, in *Annapolis*. It was offer'd to ſale by *Richard Lowrey*, Taylor, who formerly lived at *Elk-Ridge*.

N. B. He has likewiſe ſtopp'd Part of two other TABLE-SPOONS.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near *Frederick-Town*, in *Frederick* County, on the 10th of *June* laſt, a *Dutch* Servant Man, named *Michael Bower* (who could not then ſpeak a Word of *Engliſh*); he is a Baker by Trade, of a middle Size, is about 24 Years of Age, full-faced, of a brown Complexion, has grey Eyes, and a very effeminate Voice. He had on a new Felt Hat, a blue Jacket, and two Pair of Trowſers. He is ſuppoſed to be ſomewhere about *Patapſco*.

2

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have TWO PISTOLES Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by NICHOLAS BUTCHER.

THERE is at the Plantation of Captain *George Bell*, near *Joppa*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-ſized, dark Grey Mare, branded on the near Shoulder, with ſomething, though not ſo diſtinctly as to be diſcovered, ſhe has a few white Hairs in her Forehead, ſeems to be very old, and is poor. Had an old Saddle and Bridle on when ſhe was taken up.

X

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mrs. *Sarah Ramſay*, at the Head of *Severn*, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Bay Horſe, between 13 and 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder with ſomething like an M, and has ſeveral Saddle Spots.

X

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE BRICK BREW-HOUSE, ſituated on *Severn* River, in *Annapolis*, with one, two, or three Lots of Ground, with three Tenements: There are alſo a Copper and Brewing Utenſils, a large Still, *&c.* well fixed. It is fit and convenient for the Buſineſs of Malting, Brewing and Stilling; as alſo for Merchandize, as the Houſe will make a fine Warehouſe.

Alſo a Plantation near the ſaid Town, containing by Deed 120 Acres, whereon is a good Brick Houſe, with three Rooms on a Floor, a large Cellar, Kitchen, Stable, Corn-Houſe, two Gardens well paled, *&c.* It is very fit for a Public-Houſe. For Title and Terms apply to

PATRICK CREAGH.

N. B. The ſaid *Creagh* gives 3*s. per* Buſhel for Barley.

Virginia, November 4, 1756.

THIS is to give public Notice, That Mr. *John Ballendine* is no longer Agent for the Subſcribers at their Furnace erected at *Occoquan*, or elſewhere, and the ſuppoſed Partnerſhip between the ſaid *John Ballendine* and ourſelves is entirely diſſolved; nor has he any further Connexion with our Affairs at preſent, than to ſettle all Accounts that have accrued under his Tranſaction of our Buſineſs for the two Years laſt paſt: Therefore all Perſons are deſired to ſettle their Accounts, in order to receive or pay the reſpective Ballances, in order to a ſpeedy final Settlement of thoſe Books; and all Perſons are forewarned not to credit the ſaid *Ballendine* from this Time on Account of

5

JOHN TAYLOE,
PRESLY THORNTON.

RAN away on the 10th of *October* laſt, from the Subſcriber, living near *George-Town* on *Rock-Creek*, in *Frederick* County, a Mulatto Woman Slave, named *Kate*, who formerly belonged to Mr. *Benjamin Lane* in *Anne-Arundel* County, and bought of him laſt *June*; ſhe is a pert pallavering Wench, of a middle Size, about 30 Years old. She took with her a ſmall Black Horſe, branded on the near Buttock with a large S: And as ſhe is pretty well dreſſed may ſometimes paſs for a free Woman where ſhe is not known to be otherwiſe. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is ſecreted by a Mulatto Slave called *Jemmy* (a Carpenter by Trade), belonging to Mr. *Thomas Sprigg*, on *Weſt-River*, with the Aſſiſtance and Contrivance of ſome other Slaves in the Neighbourhood where ſhe was bought, who (it ſeems ſhe has bragg'd) had promiſed to conceal her whenever ſhe would run away from me. I underſtand ſhe has been a great Rambler, and is well known in *Calvert* and *Anne-Arundel* Counties, beſides other Parts of the Country. She may indulge herſelf a little in viſiting her old Acquaintance; but it is moſt probable ſhe will ſpend the greateſt Part of her Time with or near wherever the aforeſaid Mulatto Slave of Mr. *Sprigg*'s may be at Work.

Whoever brings the ſaid Wench to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Two Piſtoles for their Trouble, beſides a good Reward if they diſcover the Perſons that harbour her, ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice. 7

HENRY THRELKELD.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON,

Living near the lower End of Green-Street, *on the Dock, in* ANNAPOLIS, *where he formerly kept Tavern,*

GIVES Public Notice, That he has again taken out Licence, and has very good Entertainment for Gentlemen or Others; and hopes for the Company of his old Friends, who may depend on good Liquors, Victuals, Beds, and Provender for their Horſes, and very good Uſage, from,

3

Their humble Servant,
THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

THERE is in the Poſſeſſion of *James Macdanold*, on 'Squire *Carroll*'s Manor, in *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-ſiz'd Bay Horſe, he has a hanging Mane, a long Sprig Tail, and is ſhod before; but has no perceivable Brand.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

4

JOHN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, ſells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in ſmall or large Quantities. 20

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. *Peter Dent*, near *Piſcataway*, a ſmall Black Bull, about 5 Years old, has ſome white in his Face and on his Feet, mark'd on each Ear an under-bit and over-bit near the Top.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THE Subſcriber has, at his Plantation on *Patapſco* River, oppoſite to the *Baltimore* Iron-Works, on Water navigable for Flats and Boats up to the Mill Tail, a compleat well-fitted MERCHANT MILL, with all proper Conveniencies, where he will Grind, Bolt and Pack, at Five-pence Half-penny *per* Buſhel. He has alſo a Cooper, with a Quantity of well-ſeaſoned Staves, and will ſupply Cuſtomers with Barrels, at the common Rates. CHARLES CARROLL.

ALL Perſons who have any Claims againſt the Eſtate of Dr. *Alexander Hamilton*, late of this City, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted: And all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment, without Loſs of Time, to

MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.

THE Subſcriber having declined keeping Store at *Elk-Ridge* Landing, is now removed to *Baltimore-Town*, where he purpoſes carrying on Trade as uſual. He will purchaſe Pork and ſuch like Articles. He has alſo a choice Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS ſuitable to the Seaſon, to be diſpoſed of, at reaſonable Rates.

All Perſons indebted to him for Goods ſold at *Elk-Ridge*, are required to come and ſettle, to prevent being ſued or warranted. Attendance will be conſtantly given, for that Purpoſe, at the *Baltimore* Store, facing the Bridge, by

Their obliged and obedient Servant,
D. CHAMIER.

WHEREAS many People in this Province are indebted unto the Subſcriber, upon long ſtanding open Accounts, he hereby requeſts them that they immediately pay off their Ballances, or ſettle them. And as the Importation of Goods is conſiderably dearer now than formerly, he ſtill continues to ſell his Stays at the ſame Price as before, (which is much cheaper than importing and running the Chance of loſing them), to all who pay the Ready Money, and is obliged to raiſe his Price with thoſe who want Credit; and as he is now in great Want of Caſh, to enable him to import Goods for the Carrying on his Buſineſs, begs that they would be expeditious in paying off their old Scores, which will much oblige,

Their humble Servant,
CHARLES WALLACE.

TO BE SOLD,

For Bills of Exchange, Sterling Money, Gold, Silver, or Current Money,

A TRACT of Land, adjoining to *George-Town*, in *Frederick* County, containing 230 Acres or thereabouts, convenient for Trade, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, fifty Feet long and thirty Feet wide, four Rooms on a Floor, with a good Kitchen and Office, with Brick Chimneys. Alſo one Acre of Ground in *George-Town*, with two large Inſpection-Houſes; whither, in a good Crop-Year, come upwards of a Thouſand Hogſheads of Tobacco. A large Stone-Houſe, adjoining the Inſpection-Houſes, with a Kitchen and Garden, convenient for a Public-Houſe. Store-Houſes, beſides, and other improv'd Lots.

One Tract of Land, lying on *Gooſe-Creek*, in *Prince-George's* County, two Miles from *George-Town*, containing 286 Acres, 80 of which fit for Meadow-Ground; whereon there are two Apple-Orchards and other Improvements: This lies convenient too to the Eaſtern Branch of *Potowmack*.

Any Perſons inclinable to buy either of the above Tracts of Land, Houſes, or improv'd Lots, may apply to the Subſcriber, living at the *Wood-Yard*, in *Prince-George's* County, *Maryland:* Where they may be ſupplied, likewiſe, with choice NEGROES of either Sex, and of any Age.

GEORGE GORDON.

N. B. Any one that buys the Tract of Land and Dwelling-Houſe adjoining to *George-Town*, ſhall have Time given him for Payment of Part.

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